RYOZO WATANABE*: Notes on *Thuidium fauriei* Broth. et Par.

渡辺良象*: ナガエノアサイトゴケ

Paris (1902) described a new species "*Thuidium fauriei* Broth. et Par." in his paper "Musci Japonici", basing on two collections made on Ibaraki and Tsurugi. Brotherus (1925) transferred this species to the genus *Pseudoleskeopsis.* Theriot (1929) also put this species under *Pseudoleskeopsis*, citing two collections from Tsushima (Faurie nos. 1625, 1673) in Japan. Recently, I examined the paratype specimens of *Th. fauriei* collected by Faurie, which are preserved in the herbarium of Kyoto University. They have sporophytes. The stems are pinnately branched; stem leaves are triangular-ovate and sulcate with a subcordate base and an acuminate apices, and costa is strong and projecting, or reaching 3/4 the length of leaf; leaf-cells are rhombic or rhombic-ovate, with a single papilla on the upper corner of each cell; branch leaves are concave, ovate or ovate-oblong with acuminate apices, and the costa is single, strong, reaching 2/3 the length of leaf; apical cells with a single papilla on the terminal corner; paraphyllia are single or branched, linear to multiform, apical cells with a single terminal papilla.

Paris (1902) originally described, "Dioicum...paraphyllis minutissimis subintegris vel dissectis villosulus.. Folia caulina distantia, erecto-patentia ovata subcordata." Plants in the paratype specimens are autoicous, and have a linear or rectangular, and often branched paraphyllia, the apical cells of which bear a single terminal papilla, the apical cells of branch leaf arise a single papilla on the terminal corner. The characteristics mentioned above agree well with those of *Haplocladium* but neither with those of *Pseudoleskeopsis* nor of *Thuidium.* I conclude that *Th. fauriei* is conspecific with *Haplocladium strictulum.*

Haplocladium fauriei (Broth. et Par.) R. Watanabe, comb. nov.

Thuidium fauriei Broth. et Par., Bull. Herb. Boiss. ser 2, **2**: 928 (1902).

Pseudoleskeopsis fauriei (Broth. et Par.) Broth. in Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. ed. 2, **11**: 203 (1925).

Thuidium strictulum Card., Beih. Bot. Centralbl. **17**: 29 (1904), syn. nov.

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Thuidiopsis strictula (Card.) Broth., loc. cit. 323 (1925).

Haplocladium strictulum (Card.) Reim., Hedwigia **76**: 199 (1937); Watanabe, Journ. Jap. Bot. **36**: 405, f. 3 (1961).

Thuidium tsunodae Broth.; Ihsiba, Nippon. Senrui Sosetsu 199 (1929).

Thuidium substrictulum Dixon, Rev. Bryol. Lich. **7**: 112 (1934).

Thuidium angustifolium Dixon, Bot. Mag. Tokyo **50**: 149 (1936).

Haplocladium tsunodae (Broth.) Reim., loc. cit. 284 (1937).

Thuidiopsis tsunodae Broth., nom. nud.

Representative specim. exam.: Japan. Honshu: Miyagi Pref., Mt. Tsurugi* (Faurie 1216-paratype of *Thuidium fauriei* Broth. et Par. in KYO); Gumma Pref., Mt. Komochi (Tsunoda 203-holotype of *Thuidium tsunodae* Broth. in H); Shizuoka Pref., Mt. Higano (Sakurai 532-isotype of *Thuidiopsis tsunodae* Broth. in Makino Herbarium); Nara Pref.; Mt. Odaigahara (Toyama 11-isotype of *Thuidium angustifolium* Dixon in KYO): Osaka Pref., Ibaraki (Faurie 1215-paratype of *Thuidium fauriei* Broth. et Par. in KYO). Korea. Ouen-san (Faurie 33-isotype of *Thuidium strictulum* Card. in KYO). Manchuria. Ryonei Prov., Mt. Hoo (Kobayashi 3986-isotype of *Thuidium substrictulum* Dixon in TNS). Hab. On moist sand or sandy soil on rocks. Range. Japan, Korea and Manchuria.

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野口彰博士から *Haplocladium strictulum* は変異の幅の広い種のようであるから再検討の必要がありはしないだろうかとのご教示を賜った。その後，私は本種の標本をできるだけ多く調べ，さらに近縁種も共に検討してみたところ，従来発表されていたいくつかの種は別種として区別できるほどの差はなく，茎葉や枝葉の長さや幅をグラフに表わすとほぼ正常分布曲線を示す。Brotherus と Paris と共同で命名し 1902 年に発表された *Thuidium fauriei* は，後に Brotherus により *Pseudoleskeopsis* 属に移され，ナガエノアサイトゴケの和名でよばれている。しかし，そのパラタイプ標本を調べてみると，雌雄同株であること，羽状であること，枝葉や茎葉の先端細胞の突端に単一パピラがみられること，毛葉は線状，槍状，三角状と多形であり，その先端細胞が単一パピラであることなどは *Haplocladium* 属の特長を示している。なお従来 *Haplocladium strictulum* として知られた学名はシノニムになる。

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* 北川尚史氏（分類地理19巻 2-3号）によれば，この剣山は四国とはちがい，宮城県の剣山であるという。ここでは氏の考察に従った。